LC/NAIROBI

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

E/ECA/PSD.5/5
15 February 1988

Original:
ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Fifth Session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers

Addis Ababa, 21-28 March, 1988

ECA'S TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PLANNING, STATISTICS, DEMOGRAPHY AND INFORMATION SCIENCES

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present paper provides some highlights of the ECA technical assistance activities during the biennium 1986-1987 in the fields of planning, statistics, demography and information sciences. It supplements the paper on technical and financial assistance in planning, statistics, demography and information sciences (E/ECA/PSD.5/5) prepared by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) at the United Nations Headquarters.

2. It should be pointed out that the technical assistance delivered by ECA during the period under reference in the fields indicated above has been intended to contribute to the activities being carried out under Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UNPAAERD) which have been instituted in the wake of the current world economic crisis with its special effects on the African region. The implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos had also to be taken into account.

3. The operational activities in the fields covered by this paper were carried out to a large extent through specific projects financed by the United Nations Fund Population (UNFPA)-previously known as United Nations **Population Fund** Activities, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and France, the Commonwealth Fund for technical Co-operation (CFTC)

and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada. A list of the relevant projects, together with the project budgets approved for the period 1986-1987, is attached as Annex I. However there were also contributions from the United Nations regular budget and the regular programme of technical co-operation.

4. Finally, it should be indicated that technical assistance in the field of planning is also provided by the Institute for Economic Development Planning (IDEP) in Dakar, Senegal.

II. ECA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PLANNING

5. In the field of economic development planning, ECA through its Socio-Eonomic Research and Planning Division provided and rendered assistance in areas of plan preparation and implementation, perspectives and economic modelling to African countries, and institutions during 1986-1987 as follows.

(i) Technical assistance was provided to Mali in connexion with the follow-up for the second round table of Mali in February 1987. The assistance consisted of elaboration of the follow-up mechanism on non-project support aid. The areas covered and prospects made to implement these mechanisms include the follow-up on budget support and food aid support and co-ordination of the development efforts in the other sectors. A mission report was submitted to the Government authorities and UNDP in which concrete propositions were formulated for the implementation of the proposed follow-up mechanisms.

(ii) ECA provided technical assistance to Niger on the preparation of a background document for the meeting on international colloquium on grass root development in Africa (Experiences and perspectives) in June 1987. Also ECA gave technical support to the meeting in terms of servicing and organizational aspects.

(iii) ECA in its programme of technical assistance participated in the conduct of a training course at IDEP on energy planning and management in the form of lectures and other support services including supervision of research in that area.

(iv) In response to ECA Conference of Ministers Resolution 575 (XXI) on short-term forecasting system, ECA is currently establishing the system in the Republic of Congo. The assistance included the construction of the social accounting matrix to serve as a basis for the short-term forecasting. Also assistance was provided in the preparation of a framework for the medium-term plan for the Congo.

(v) ECA also provided technical assistance to participate at the IDEP/ECA Conference on structural adjustment and growth. The conference examined the nature and the impact of structural adjustment in Africa for a search for an alternative.

III. ECA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN STATISTICS

6. The total budget allocated to technical assistance activities in the field of statistics during the biennium 1986-1987 amounted to US dollars 3.2 million, of which US dollars 1.8 million was from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 1.1 million from the United Nations Development Programme (regional funds) and 0.3 million from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). The details are shown in Annex I. As in the past this assistance has been delivered mainly through operational activities under five projects, namely the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSC); the Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics (RASDS); the Technical Co-operation Project in Central Africa (UDEAC)/DEP); the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA); and the National Accounts Capability programme (NACP), including assistance to Least Developed Countries and Newly Independent Countries in national accounts. However, the activities undertaken at the regional level under STPA, AHSCP and NACP have been integrated as from 1 July 1987 into one single project entitled "Statistical Development Programme for Africa" (SDPA).

1. African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP)

7. The African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP) continues to make good progress despite some problems which had been encountered in the past in the context of the current economic crisis. Presently twenty member countries participate in the programme. They are: Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia

and Zimbabwe. The survey programmes are operational in all the above-listed countries except Congo, Egypt, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania. A new project proposal has been formulated for Cote d'Ivoire and that for Sudan revised. The survey activities in these countries are expected to become operational soon. In fact cote d'Ivoire has already embarked on the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) with the assistance of the World Bank. The other countries had encountered financial problems which impeded the implementation of their national survey programmes.

8. The regional supporting services of the AHSCP was established in the Statistics Division of ECA in 1978 with funds provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). During the biennium 1984-1985, the regional component of the programme had two household survey specialists, one for the French-and the other for English-speaking African countries. However, during the biennium 1986-1987, only one post of survey-specialist for the French-speaking member countries was available and filled up to the end of June 1987. This post was vacant from July to December 1987 but a new household survey specialist was recruited as from 1 January 1988. The post of survey-specialist for the English-speaking member countries has been phased out due to financial constraints. However provision was made for the recruitement of consultants for short-term assignments. It should also be noted that one regional adviser in household surveys, provided by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and one data processing specialist, under a bilateral co-operation agreement with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) are also attached to the regional team of AHSCP. The list of household survey specialists is included in the annex II.

9. During the reporting period 38 technical and backstopping missions were undertaken to 19 member countries. Two training workshops and two working group meetings were also organized. A workshop on household surveys for French-speaking member countries was held in Addis Ababa from 20 to 24 October 1986. It was attended by 18 African experts. A regional training workshop for statisticians and health managers in health and nutrition Surveys, was held in Kadoma, Zimbabwe, from 10-28 November 1986. This workshop was jointly sponsored by the WHO/UNSO/ECA/UNICEF and was attended by 18 participants from 9 English-speaking member countries. Two working group meetings on organization, content and methodology of household suveys, with special emphasis on data processing were held in Addis Ababa, from 9 to 13 November and 16 to 20 November 1987 for French-speaking and English-speaking African countries respectively. These two working group meetings, which were financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, were attended by 20 statisticians and data processing experts from 14 member countries.

2. Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics (RASDS)

10. The Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics (RASDS), which is financed by the United Nations Population FUND (UNFPA), comprises six regional advisers during the reporting period. A list of the advisers is included in Annex II.

11. It should be recalled that the long-range objective of the RASDS is to assist African countries to build up the capability for carrying out population censuses and demographic surveys and establishing viable and reliable civil registration systems and related activities with little or no external technical assistance.

12. During the reporting period 86 advisory missions were carried out to 32 member States. Of these, 18 were related to assistance on organization, planning and conduct of population and housing censuses, 22 on census cartographic activities, 12 on census data processing, 12 on development and improvement of civil registration systems and vital statistics, 15 on basic needs assessment and programme formulation and 9 were in connection with meetings and training-workshops. The majority of these missions were undertaken at the request of governments or UNFPA representatives. Others were initiated by ECA to monitor the progress made in census and survey activities in the various countries and to provide relevant assistance.

13. A bilingual working group on recommendations for the 1990 round of population and housing censuses in Africa was held in Addis Ababa from 18-22 May 1987, with the financial support of UNFPA. It was attended by 20 national experts, with experience in past population and housing censuses from: Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Zaire. The Working Group reviewed methods and problems of African population censuses and made appropriate recommendations in view of past experience and future data needs and conditions. Members of the regional advisory team contributed to the preparation of background documents for and servicing of the meeting.

14. A training workshop on census taking was also organized in Addis Ababa, from 5-21 October 1987 for English-speaking African countries. The workshop is part of the Census Training Programme in Sub-Saharan Africa, financed by the Government of Canada through UNFPA. The programme extends over a four-year period and is designed to train national personnel that will participate in the preparation and execution of population censuses in the 1990

round. The workshop was attended by 14 senior professional staff of statistical/census offices from the following countries. Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition to the RASDS staff, Statistics Canada and the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) gave technical support to the workshop.

15. In addition to the advisory missions, the team of advisers has also prepared a number of technical papers. It has also carried out an evaluation of the 1980 round of population censuses in Africa to provide guidelines for future censuses.

3. Technical Co-operation Project in Central Africa (UDEAC/DEP)

16. It should be recalled that this project, located in Bangui (Central African Republic), aims at strengthening the regional co-operation effort in the field of demographic and social statistics data collection, processing and analysis among the member states of the Union douaniere et économique de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC): Cameroon, Central African Repoublic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

17. The project, which is financed by UNFPA and executed by ECA is attached to the Department for Population Studies of UDEAC. It provides operational support to these countries in the fields of population censuses, demographic surveys, civil registration education and health statistics. During the reporting period, the two experts of the project (see Annex II) carried out 10 missions to the UDEAC member States in the fields indicated above.

18. The second ad hoc meeting on preparations for the population censuses during the 1980 decade in the UDEAC member States was held in Brazzaville, Congo, from 22 September to 4 October 1986. Representatives of the following UDEAC member countries participated in the meeting: Central African Republic, Chad, Congo and Gabon. The meeting focussed on processing, evaluation and analysis of census data.

19. A revised version of the manual for the training of civil registration personnel in the UDEAC member countries was published in 1987. A tripatrite review of the project was held in Bangui in August 1986. It reviewed the progress achieved in the implementation of the project activities and recommended that an evaluation of the project be undertaken.

20. An independent consultant has been recruited by UNFPA to carry out the proposed evaluation. The results of this exercise are expected to guide the future activities of the project.

4. Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA)

21. It should be mentioned that the second phase of STPA which started in January 1982 ended on 30 June 1987. As previously stated, beginning 1 July 1987, training activities became part of the new integrated project entitled Statistical Development Programme for Africa (SDPA) which is funded by UNDP for the period 1 July 1987 through 31 December 1991.

22. The two statistical training advisers (See Annex II) undertook missions to Benin, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mauritius and Rwanda with the purpose of assisting these countries in the implementation and/or strenghening of their in-service training programmes or middle level training programmes at national level.

23. Support continued to be provided by the training advisers to the Advisory Board meetings of the Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC), Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania and the Advisory Council meetings of the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISAE), Makerere University, Uganda. Two EASTC Advisory Board Meetings were organised in 1986 while one was organised in 1987. One meeting of the ISAE Advisory Council was organised in 1986 and one meeting in 1987.

24. At the request of the 39th Advisory Board meeting of EASTC, ECA conducted a survey during the first half of 1987 in the Eastern and Southern African sub-region with the objective of assessing the demand for middle level statistical training. The report of the survey was presented at the 41st Advisory Board meeting which was held in Mombasa, Kenya, 1-2 December 1987.

25. The statistical training advisers also participated at two meetings. One adviser participated in a seminar on middle level training at the national level in the French-speaking African countries which took place in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire in January 1987. The other adviser participated in a workshop in Food Supply

Information Systems organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat in New Delhi, India in October 1986. The worshop focussed on the institutional as well as the methodological aspect of food supply information systems. The STPA adviser attended the workshop with the objective to see how the STPA centes could be involved in training and research in this field.

26. Within the framework of the special assistance to Portuguese-speaking African countries a meeting was organised in Brussels in May 1987, jointly between the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC) and the ECA. The meeting discussed the implementation of professiona level training for the countries of the group and the establishment of a sub-regional middle level training centre in Bissau. The meeting was attended by directors of national statistical offices of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. The ECA supported the perdiem of the participants in Brussels while the EEC supported their travel costs. One of the statistical training advisers also participated in a Joint EEC/Portugal/ECA mission to Guinea Bissau in November 1987. The mission had the objective of studying the feasibility of implementing the sub-regional middle level training centre in Bissau which is to be used by Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome & Principe.

27. The STPA supported the participation of thirteen Directors, or their representatives, of STPA centres and representatives of two user countries to the biennial meeting of Directors of centres participating in the Statistical Training Programme for Africa which took place in Addis ababa, Ethiopia, 26-30 October 1987.

28. On the award of fellowships for the training of trainers, the fellowship awarded to a trainer from ENSEA, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire to study statistics and econometrics at the Paris University in France was extended for six month in 1986. Another fellowship was awarded to a trainer from the same centre in 1987 to study economics and statistics at the same University in Paris. This fellowship is for a period of two years.

29. Two visiting lecturers were provided to two STPA centres, one for three weeks to the "Institut africain et mauricien de statistique et d'economie appliquee" (IAMSEA), Kigali, Rwanda and the other for two weeks to the "Institut sous-regional de statistique et d'qconomie appliquee" (ISSEA), Yaounde, Cameroon.

30. On the provision of equipment to STPA centres, the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISAE), Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda received in 1986 two micro-computers, mono display, memory expansion board, printer, adapter and ups. The equipment was purchased from the regional funds of the STPA and is to be used for teaching purposes at the Institute. The "Institut africain et mauricien de statistique et d'economie applique" (IAMSEA) received in 1986 a photocopy and a duplicating machine also purchased from the regional funds of the STPA, to assist the centre in the reproduction of teaching materials.

5. National Accounts Capability Programme (NACP)

31. The NACP has been designed to give assistance to African countries in national accounts and basic economic statistics so that project will make it possible: (i) to provide guidelines for generating well-balanced flows of data from the subject-units of the statistical services and its field survey organizations: (ii) to promote national accounts as a tool for integrating and analysing economic data for the formulation of short and long-term policies with regard to general strategy and objectives; and (iii) to provide a means of progress towards more elaborate analytical arrangements in the field of economic studies. The NACP, along with other on-going programmes for the improvement and development of basic statistics and training, etc., would result in the development of integrated systems of national statistics serving the needs of African countries.

32 During most part of the reporting period, only one regional adviser under the United Nations Technical Co-operation Programme was available to provide assistance within the framework of NACP, in addition to the regular staff members of the Statistics Division. However a specialist in national accounts was recruited in September 1987 under the SDPA project to assist in this area (see Annex II).

33. Twenty one advisory missions were undertaken to 15 ECA member States during the reporting period in the field of national accounts and related economic statistics (industrial statistics and price statistics). Four missions were also undertaken to attend and give support to international meetings.

34. A seminar and a working-group meeting were also organized during the period under reference. The seminar on the Review of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) was held at ECA Headquarters, Addis Ababa, from 29 September to 3 October 1986. Countries represented were Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt,

Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Prince, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire and Zimbabwe. The working group on Capital Formation and National Accounts at Constant Prices was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 28 September to 2 October 1987. It was attended by participants from Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Zaire and Zimbabwe. The work of the seminar and the working group was organized in two groups, one for the French-and the other for the English-speaking group.

IV. ECA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN DEMOGRAPHY

35. The Population Division of ECA received funds for the execution of five projects. These projects were funded by the United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA). A short account of activities for each project during the period 1986-1987 is given below:

1. Advisory Services

36. The objectives of the regional advisory services are to assist ECA member States in evaluating and analysing data from population censuses, surveys and vital registration systems servicing national training workshops in demographic analysis; to give lectures in statistical and demographic training institutions and assist in the formulation and implementation of population policies. During the period under review, the countries which benefited from such services according to the type of assistance received were as follows:

- Census preparation including questionnaires, tabulation analytical plans: Lesotho, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, United Republic of Tanzania and Liberia.

- Project development and project request prepartion: Tanzania, Djibouti, Zaire, Equatorial Guinea, Senegal and Comoros.

- Evaluation and analysis of census and civil registration data: Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, United Republic of Tanzania and Botswana.

- On the job training and finalisation of Census report: Sudan, Mauritius.

- Teaching of demography at universities and institutes: Ethiopia, IFORD and IDEP.

- Evaluation of Training and Participation at Workshops: Kenya, Congo and Ethiopia.

Three regional advisers (two anglophone and one francophone) were in post during the period.

2. The Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), Accra

37. RIPS continued to provide demographic training for nationals of the English-speaking African countries. The first set of students enrolled for the newly introduced Master of Arts 12 month course finished their training in 1986. Thirty five students passed the M.A. in 1986 and thirty four students passed in 1987. In 1986 the M.A. students came from 15 of the member States while in 1987 they came from 10 countries. In addition to these, there were five M. Phil students from three countries in 1985/86 and three from two countries in 1986/87. There were also three Ph.D students from three countries during this period.

38. The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa continued to be responsible for the management of RIPS. Meetings of the Governing Council of the Institute were held in March 1986 and February 1987. UNFPA continued to be the main source of funding providing $768,250 in 1986 and $806,600 in 1987. The Ghana and Nigeria governments also provided financial support, though contributions from the other African countries have not been forthcoming.

3. Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques (IFORD), Yaounde

39. IFORD continued to provide demographic training for nationals of French-speaking African countries. The main programme continued to be the two year course leading to the Diploma in Demography. In 1986, 13 students from 9 countries were awarded the dimploma. For 1987, 16 students from 10 countries completed their second year.

40. IFORD continues to organize the one year introductory course to research for graduates of the Diploma course, with two or three students taking part in it each year.

41. The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa continued to be responsible for the management of IFORD and organized meetings of its Governing council in March 1986 and in February 1987. UNFPA continued to be the main source of funding, providing $806,850 in 1986 and $806,000 in 1987. Contributions from the member States continued to be low. In 1986 only FCFA 25 million ($70,000) was received from four countries (Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar and Togo). This amounted to 29.6 per cent of the 1986 budget. For 1987 only two countries (Cameroon and Senegal) have paid contributions amounting to FCFA 5.75 million. The Institute is thus in a very precarious financial state with payment of local staff salaries being problematic.

4. Unité Socio-Economique et Démographique (USED), Institut du Sahel, Bamako

42. ECA continued to be executing agency for funds provided by UNFPA to USED. These funds covered the cost of the two United nations staff on the project. For the 1986/87 biennium these funds amounted to $308,000.

43. The Unit continued to promote and co-ordinate demographic research in the Sahel, provide fellowships for training of national and support surveys in the Sahel region. IBM-PC micro computers were provided to the member countries and 50 country experts were trained in their use. The processing and analysis of data from the surveys on Infant and Child Mortality is progressing. Studies on the interrelationships between population, health and development were carried out in three countries.

44. The Unit is to be converted into a Centre for Studies and Research on Population for Development (CERPOD) in 1988. The proposed work programme of CERPOD consists of studies and research, training, information (data bank) and regional and international co-operation.

45. USED continued to take an active role in ECA activities especially in population information systems as they affect the Sahel countries.

5. The Population Information Network for Africa (POPIN)

46. POPIN is a regional network comprising institutions and organizations connected with population information collection, documentation and dissemination on Africa. It serves as a channel for the dissemination of population information to government leaders and officials, researchers, programme and project staff and media.

47. The Co-ordinating Unit of POPIN is located in the Population Division of ECA and was funded by UNFPA to the tune of $588,865 during the 1986/87 biennium. Funding for the subregional participating centres has been secured through IDRC for the Cairo Demographic Centre, Sahel Institute and IFORD.

48. The major activities undertaken by the POPIN Africa Co-ordinating Unit during 1986/87 were as follows:

(a) Identification of potential population information centres at both national and subregional levels. At the national level missions were undertaken to Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and Zaire. At the subregional level a mission was undertaken to the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) in Arusha.

(b) Strengthening of the sub-regional and sectoral participating Centres such as the Sahel Institute, the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) and the Centre for African Family Studies (CAFS).

(c) Preparation of a handbook for the implementation of Population Information Centres in Africa and Guidelines for the bibliographical description and analysis of population and family planning literature in Africa.

(d) Publicity of POPIN-Africa activities especially through the Pan-African News Agency (PANA).

49. The Co-ordinating Unit also organized a trainers seminar on POPIN African methodologies and management of population information networks in Africa in 1986 and the POPIN Africa Advisory Committee meeting in November 1987. A workshop on POPIN Africa methodologies, for heads of the proposed national centres, took place in December 1987.

VI. ECA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN INFORMATION SCIENCES

50. During the biennium under review, the Pan African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) expanded its services to users, mounted training and rendered advisory services to member States on the establishment and maintenance of development information systems.

1. Services to Users

51. A Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service was started in 1986 to channel, on a semi-annual basis, new items of interest to planners, decision makers and researchers, according to their individual profiles. All the bibliographic data bases installed at PADIS were used to run this system, which presently has 57 suoscribers. Additionally, a Question/Answer service was initiated whereby individualized responses to queries on African development are prepared, using bibliographic, statistical and referral data bases.

52. Statistical data bases were installed on tape in Algeria, Benin, Morocco and Tunisia, and on diskette for a national pianning ministry outside the Africa region. Training courses in the utilization and maintenance of the data bases were held in conjunction with all of the above installations.

PADIS Developed the Following User Services and Products:

53. What is PADIS brochure/response card: In 1987 PADIS issued a brochure and response card (for those desiring more information or follow-up action) on the PADIS system and network, with concentration on how users can avail themselves of PADIS services.

54. Mission on user services: PADIS carried out a mission to Cape Verde on the development of user services. The possibilities for user services development will be a major topic in the workshop to take place in Gambia 11-15 January 1988.

2. Training of Personnel of African Documentation Centres

55. PADIS offered training programme to two categories of staff, from national or institutional participating centres. Orientation courses to senior level staff in the management of documentation and computer centres, and practical training in documentation skill and techniques to medium level technicians are also given. Further, provision of training takes the form of group training at the national level to staff drawn from several center. Regional and subregional seminars/workshops for higher level staff are also organised and on the job training at the PADIS central co-ordination office.

56. To this end national and subregional seminars were organised by PADIS, namely two attachment training courses at the pADIS central co-ordination office for personnel from documentation centres in Ethiopia, May 1986 and one seminar for the Seychelles and Mauritius, September 1987 in Mahe, Seychelles.

57. At subregional level, one training workshop was organized in March 1987 in Lusaka (Zambia) for the countries within the Eastern and Southern African Subregion. The main theme of this workshop was on "processing of development information with special reference to abstracting, indexing and building of authority files. Subregional training was also organized at the PADIS central co-ordination office for personnel from the Central African Subregion and the Great Lakes region, in August 1987.

58. In co-operation with the Statistics Division of the ECA, PADIS conducted a regional workshop for participants from 15 countries from the Francophone African countries in October 1986. In addition, PADIS and the Statistics Division also jointly mounted a workshop on the Use of Statistical Software Packages for Statisticians and Government Planners from the Anglophone African Countries in September 1987.

3. Technical Assistance and Advisory Services

59. National and subregional participating centres received a variety of technical assistance and advisory services from PADIS. Technical assistance was provided to a number of African countries as follows:

Angola

60. Installation of the statistical data base PADIS-STAT at the Centre National d'Information et de Documentation Economiques (CNIDE) and provision of training to staff of this centre in February 1987.

Benin

61. Installation of the Benin statistical data base BEN-STAT and of the ECA statistical data base PADIS-STAT at the Centre National de Documentation et d'Information (CENADI) and training in the management of this data base, in November 1987.

Morocco

62. Installation of statistical data base PADIS-STAT at the Centre National de Documentation and the Central Office of Statistics in October 1986.

Tunisia

63. Installation of statistical data base PADIS-STAT in January 1987, at the ALDOC (Arab League Documentation Centre) where the sub-regional Centre for North Africa will be housed.

Zambia

64. Installation of hardware at the computer centre of the Lusaka based subregional centre ESADIS (Eastern and Southern Africa Documentation and Information System) in June 1987.

Advisory services were also undertaken to the following countries:

Burkina Faso

65. To discuss and to gather information on possibilities of co-operation in the establishment and strengthening of a national documentation centre for the country, in February 1987.

Djibouti

66. To assist the Information Department of the Office of the President in developing a project for the establishment of a national documentation centre as well as to prepare a proposal for co-operation between PADIS and the centre, in January 1987.

Malawi

67. To assess the capacity of the University of Malawi, Library (UOML) to perform as a PADIS participating centre and to determine the nature and extent of assistance in terms of training, expertise, equipment, methodologies that the university requires to participate in PADIS, in September 1987.

Sudan

68. To look into possibilities of PADIS assistance in the strengthening of the National Documentation Centre situated in the National Council for Scientific Research of the Sudan, to assess financial, material, personnel and logistical needs in making the National Documentation Centre operational, in February 1987.

Somalia

69. To discuss possibilities of PADIS extending short and long term fellowships to the Somali National Documentation Centre, to assess possibilities of PADIS providing technical assistance and to determine the long term needs of the National Documentation Centre, in November 1986.

Swaziland

70. To advise the government on the institution which could play the role of a national participating centre for PADIS, in September 1987.

Zaire

71. To discuss with Government authorities the installation of CADIS (Central African Documentation and Information System) and the modalities to make the centre operational, in October 1987.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

72. During the period 1986-1987, the ECA technical assistance in planning, statistics, demography and information sciences continued to focus on building up of national capabilities in these fields so that the countries of the region will be less dependent on external technical assistance and will become self-sufficient within a reasonable period of time.

73. For the future, efforts will continue to be made to meet the requests for assistance received from African Governments within the limits of the resources available. In order to facilitate the administrative arrangements and the technical preparations for the missions, countries are urged to send their requests to ECA, through the local UNDP offices, at least two months in advance.

74. Training in planning, statistics, demography and information sciences will also continue to receive high priority. This will be done mainly through the relevant training institutions in Africa, on-the-job training, workshops and seminars.

75. Finally, ECA will continue to ensure the co-ordination of technical assistance activities in these fields at the regional and sub-regional levels.

LIST OF PROJECTS EXECUTED BY ECA IN THE FIELDS OF PLANNING, STATISTICS, POPULATION AND INFORMATICS AND DOCUMENTATION

Division/Office Funding Agency and Project Title	Project Number	Approved budget in US dollars 1986	1987	Total
I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISON (SERPD)				
- UNDP Institute for Economic Development Planning (IDEP)	RAF/82/063	810,279	805,146	1,615,425
TOTAL SERPD		810,279	805,146	1,615,425
II. STATISTICS DIVISION				
A. UNFPA				
(i) Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics (RASDS)	RAF/84/P01	616,200	671,350	1,287,550
(ii) Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa/Department for Population Studies (UDEAC/DEP)	RAF/84/P02	167,500	175,600	343,100
(iii) Bilingual Workshop on Recommendations for the 1990-Round of Population and Housing Censuses in Africa	RAF/86/P01	-	78,500	78,500
Sub-Total (A)		783,700	925,450	1,709,150

Division/Ofice Funding Agency and Project Title	Project Number	Approved budget in US dollars 1986	1987	Total
B. UNDP				
(i) African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP)	RAF/78/016	242,789	69,200	311,989
(ii) Assistance to LDC's and NIC's in National Accounts	RAF/78/061	70,159	11,560	81,719
(iii) Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA)	RAF/82/051	321,842	131,800 1/	453,642
(iv) Statistical Development Programme for Africa (SDPA)	RAF/86/P02	-	284,900 2/	284,900
Sub-Total (B)		634,790	497,460	1,132,250
C. BILATERAL ASSISTANCE-FEDERAL REP. OF GERMANY		116,439	183,561 3/	300,000
D. MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE				
- UNFPA/Government of Canada	RAF/87/P03	-	76,715	76,715
TOTAL STATISTICS DIVISION		1,534,929	1,683,186	3,218,115

Division/Office Funding Agency and Project Title	Project Number	Approved budget in US dollars 1986	1987	Total
III. POPULATION DIVISION				
- UNFPA				
(i) Regional Demographic Advisory Services	RAF/84/P06	273,000	352,000	625,000
(ii) Sahel Institute	RAF/84/P05	153,000	155,000	308,000
(iii) PoPIN-Africa	RAF/84/P16	282,265	296,600	578,865
(iv) Regional Workshop on Demographic Estimates and Projections	RAF/84/P28	43,680	14,070	57,750
(v) Analysis of National WFS Data	RAF/84/P07	64,110	14,966	79,076
(vi) IFORD	RAF/84/P03	641,850	933,000	1,574,850
(vii) RIPS	RAF/84/P04	764,870	743,668	1,508,538
TOTAL POPULATION DIVISION		2,222,775	2,509,304	4,732,079

Division/Ofice Funding Agency and Project Title
IV. PAN-AFRICAN DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM (PADIS)
A. UNDP
(i) Creation, establishment and consolidation of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS)
(ii) Establishment of Pan-Africa Documentation Referral Syst for Technical Co-operation Among African Countries (TCDC Roster Africa)
Sub-Total (A)

Project Number	Approved budget in US dollars		
	1986	1987	Total
RAF/82/005	572,822	-	572,822
RAF/86/053	-	693,600	693,600
RAF/81/037	36,171	-	36,171
	608,993	693,600	1,302,593

Division/Ofice Funding Agency and Project Title	Project Number	Approved budget in US dollars 1986	1987	Total
B. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (IDRC)				
- Support to the improvement and expansion of the PADIS Training Programme in Africa		86,000	208,767	294,767
TOTAL PADIS		694,993	902,367	1,597,360
GRAND TOTAL		5,262,976	5,900,003	11,162,979
TOTAL UNFPA		3,006,475	3,434,754	6,441,229
TOTAL UNDP		2,054,062	1,996,206	4,050,268
TOTAL IDRC		86,000	208,767	294,767
TOTAL BILATERAL ASSISTANCE		116,439	183,561	300,000
TOTAL MULTI/BILATERAL ASSISTANCE		-	76,715	76,715

1/ Approved budget upto June 30, 1987.
2/ Approved budget since July 1, 1987.
3/ Includes January and February 1988.

ANNEX II

LIST OF REGIONAL ADVISERS IN POST DURING THE PERIOD
1986 - 1987

Name and Nationality	Programme/Post Description	Duty Station	Entry On duty	Departure
1. Socio-Economic Research & Planning Division (SERPD)				
(i) O. Teriba (Nigeria)	Regional Adviser in Socio-Economic Surveys and Analysis	Addis Ababa	Sept. 1985	In post
2. Statistics				
(i) E.A. Colecraft (Ghana)	RASDS; Chief Technical Adviser, Demographic Statistics/Civil Registration (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	July 1978	In post
(ii) Hamady Sow (Mali)	RASDS; Regional Adviser in Demographic Statistics (French-speaking countries	Niamey MULPOC	July 1980	In post
(iii) Jean-Marc Hie (Cameroon)	RASDS; Regional Adviser in Data Processing	Addis Ababa	March 1985	In post

	Name and Nationality	Programme/Post Description	Duty Station	Entry On duty	Departure
(iv)	Oumar Bocoum (Mali)	RASDS; Regional Adviser in Census Cartography (French-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	Jan. 1983	In post
(v)	R.R. Tripathi (India)	RASDS; Regional Adviser in Census Cartography (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	Sept. 1986	In post
(vi)	Abdou-Karim Diop (Senegal)	RASDS; Regional Adviser in Civil Registration (French-speaking countries)	Yaounde MULPOC	Sept. 1981	In post
(vii)	Josef Bielecki (Poland)	AHSCP; Household Survey Specialist (French-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	May 1984	June 1987
(viii)	M. Chaari (Tunisia)	AHSCP; Household Survey Specialist, Chief Technical Adviser	Addis Ababa	Dec, 1987	In post
(xi)	R.J. Pember(Australia)	AHSCP; ILO/ECA Regional Adviser in Household Surveys	Addis Ababa	Jan. 1986	In post
(x)	H.E. Girkes (Fed.Rep. of Germany)	AHSCP, Specialist in Survey Data Processing (Under bilateral co-operation agreement with the FRG Government)	Addis Ababa	May 1986	In post

Name and Nationality	Programme/Post Description	Duty Station	Entry On duty	Departure
(xi) L. Mbong Mbong (Cameroon)	NACP, National Accounts specialist	Addis Ababa	Sept. 1987	In post
(xii) T.C. Jones (United Kingdom)	NACP, Regional Adviser in National Accounts	Addis Ababa	July 1985	**Feb.1988**
(xiii) K.K. Bockor (Togo)	STPA, Statistical Training Adviser (French-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	Jan. 1983	In post
(xiv) E.E. Ching'anda, (Malawi)	STPA; Statistical Training Adviser (English-speaking countries	Addis Ababa	August 1984	In post
(xv) A. Simonpietri, (France)	UDEAC/DEP, Chief Technical Adviser, Population Censuses, Demographic Surveys	Bangui	Sept.1981	In post
(xvi) A. Mayouya (Congo)	UDEAC Expert	Bangui	Nov.1981	Nov. 984
(xvii) A. Moyouya (Congo)	UDEAC/DEP Expert in Civil registration and Social Statistics	Bangui	July 1985	In post

Name and Nationality	Programme/Post Description	Duty Station	Entry on duty	Departure
3. Population				
(i) K.V. Ramachandran, (India)	Regional Demographic Adviser (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	Sept.1981	In post
(ii) Pierre Fokom, (Cameroon)	Regional Demographic Adviser (French-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	June 1983	In post
(iii) Moulie A. Gibril (The Gambia)	Regional Demographic Adviser (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa	May 1987	In post

ABBREVIATIONS

RASDS: Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics
AHSCP: Household Survey Capability Programme
NACP: National Accounts Capability Programme
STPA: Statistical Training Programme for Africa
UDEAC/DEP: Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale/Département pour les études de population

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

E/ECA/PSD.5/6
1 February 1968

Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Fifth session of the Joint Conference of
African Planners, Statisticians
and Demographers

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 21 - 28 March 1968

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, STATISTICS AND POPULATION IN AFRICA, 1966-1967

Report by the United Nations Department of
Technical Co-operation for Development

LC/NAIROBI

C O N T E N T S

Title		Paragraph
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 4
II.	REVIEW OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES, 1986-1987	10
	A. Development planning	11 - 16
	B. Statistics	17 - 30
	C. Population	31 - 41
III.	CONCLUSION	42 - 43

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In the overall context of the African crisis and the United Nations Programme for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD), the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development has taken a number of steps to increase its assistance to African developing countries. The Department, which is the principal operational arm of the United Nations Secretariat, has incorporated efforts in all its fields of specialization. These include development planning, natural resources and energy, cartography, public works, statistics, population, public administration and finance, integrated rural development and other sectors. The increased emphasis on assistance to African countries has extended to the fields under consideration in this report, development planning, statistics and population.

2. The Department has participated as a member of the United Nations Steering Committee for follow-up of the UNPAAERD and has been working to incorporate the perspectives resulting from this into its work. In keeping with the special emphasis of the UNPAAERD, the Department has continued to strengthen its links with the countries of the region so as to remain aware of development problems and requirements. For this purpose DTCD has intensified its close co-operation with the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

3. Funding for technical co-operation provided by the Department comes from voluntary contributions made by Governments to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). Funds-in-trust are also a source of technical co-operation funding. In addition, the Department has access to a limited amount of funds from the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation. This latter source gives priority to the requests of the LDCs, promotion of TCDC and other activities of particular importance to developing countries. It is utilized largely for the provision of short-term advisory services through a corps of interregional advisers. It also finances workshops, training programmes and certain pilot projects.

4. In 1986, the most recent year for which complete financial data was available at the time of writing of this report, DTCD delivered $US149 million in technical co-operation to developing countries. This was the largest amount ever provided by the Department and was marked, in particular, by significant growth in the proportion allocated to countries in the African region. The share of the region in the overall DTCD programme increased from 36 per cent to 40 per cent. Delivery increased by 30 per cent (approximately $US14 million); and the implementation rate rose by nine per cent to 82 per cent, a level commensurate with performance in other regions. Further information on the work of DTCD during 1986 can be found in the Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations Technical Co-operation Activities (DP/1987/45 and Adds. 1-3). It was anticipated at the time of this writing that delivery in Africa for 1987 would continue to show improvements, although probably not as significant as in the previous year. Detailed information on the 1987 performance of the Department will be found in the report of the Secretary-General to the forty-fifth session of the UNDP Governing Council, to be issued later in 1988.

5. While this paper provides details on the work of the Department in Africa in the fields of development planning, statistics and population, information on other DTCD activities in Africa may also be of interest. Accordingly, a brief description of several significant efforts follows.

6. The Department has had a central role in the United Nations Special Action Programme for Administration and Management in Africa (SAPAM). In regard to the latter programme, the Department has co-operated with the other major participants in SAPAM - ECA, ILO, the World Bank and UNDP - in a series of assessment missions to selected African countries which were undertaken in late 1986. These missions reviewed the inadequacies and problems of the existing public administration and financial management system and made proposals on action needed to strengthen them. The missions identified 27 projects in nine countries. Of these, seven were finalized and presented for approval by UNDP, on which implementation was expected to begin in 1988. Plans for future work include additional missions to countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

7. Also relevant to technical co-operation between countries of the African region and DTCD was the signing of an agreement to carry out a $US5.2 million project to improve the performance of the public service in Uganda. The project, funded by a loan from the International Development Association (IDA) is being implemented through the Ministry of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs. Efforts under the project are focusing on the ministries centrally responsible for policy guidance and co-ordination and for resource allocation and control, and on the sectoral ministries. The project is intended to have a beneficial impact on national recovery and development in Uganda.

8. The Department also took an active role in assisting the Government of Mali in negotiating an agreement with a large Western mining company for investment in gold exploration in the country. The contract, between Mali and BHP Utah Minerals International, a diversified international mining company based in San Francisco and Melbourne, provides for the exploration of 1,500 square kilometers in the southern part of the country. The company calls for a $US1.5 million initial commitment to finance preliminary exploration with provision for significantly larger expenditures in the case of successful results.

9. The Mali gold exploration project assisted the Government in promoting the mineral discoveries and in negotiating the exploration and development agreement. The agreement demonstrated the potential of United Nations technical co-operation to promote investment in the developing countries, in addition to the technical assistance it provides in its fields of expertise.

II. REVIEW OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES 1986-1987

10. Of particular interest to the participants of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers is work of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in the fields of development planning, statistics and population. The following narrative is principally descriptive in nature. Information on and analysis of the financial and administrative aspects of these activities is included in the reports submitted periodically to the UNDP Governing Council and other bodies. 1/

1/ DP/1987/45 and Addenda 1, 2 and 3.

A. Development Planning

Overview

11. During the period 1986-1987 DTCD continued to be the United Nations body responsible for technical co-operation projects in the field of development planning. In the last quarter of 1987 DTCD was executing projects in planning and related fields in 31 African countries, in addition to regional (multinational) projects, with a combined 1987 budget of $US 17 million (see Table 1, which also shows new projects with execution to begin shortly). 2/

12. As well as using internationally recruited experts, the Department is stepping up its use of national personnel, including as project co-ordinators, and employs the modality of Government execution in its projects. The projects increasingly make use of short-term consultants (in addition to resident advisers) to meet specific, often urgent, Government requirements. Virtually all projects also provide for training of national staff through in-service training, in-country seminars and fellowships abroad; the projects also provide related technical and supportive equipment.

13. While the Department continues to provide assistance in national multi-sectoral medium-term planning, Government requirements, and consequently DTCD's support, are increasingly turning to more specialized areas where critical needs are felt. These include investment project planning (project identification, preparation and evaluation), financial planning (including foreign exchange), annual or operative planning, foreign debt management and negotiation and planning for optimal co-ordination and utilization of external financial and technical assistance. Subnational planning, including regional and local planning, notably assistance in integrated rural development, receives increasing Department support.

14. The Department's capability to provide assistance in a broad range of planning is indicated by recent assistance to Burkina Faso, where support has been provided in macro-economic planning, subnational regional planning, investment project planning and developing popular participation in the planning process. Projects in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique include assistance to both medium- and short-term (operational) planning. Investment project planning efforts ("project banks") were assisted in Burkina Faso, Mozambique and Zaire with work beginning in Equatorial Guinea and Guinea-Bissau; Gambia and Malawi were assisted in systems for monitoring and evaluating investment projects. The Department is also active in the NAFCAP programme of strengthening national technical capacities for planning, providing assistance within this programme directly in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique.

15. The Department also provided assistance related to international donors' round table in Equatorial Guinea and Guinea-Bissau. Close co-operation was also maintained with other multi- and bi-lateral international agencies as, for example, in Burkina Faso, where investment project activities were undertaken in co-operation with the African Development Bank, and in Liberia, where assistance in community development was provided in co-operation with the Federal Republic of Germany and United States aid programmes, EEC, FAO, UNICEF and UNIFEM.

2/ The figure of $US17 million and those in the table reflect estimated real expenditures in 1987 for projects in execution and indicate the status of projects with execution to begin shortly.

16. In the field of integrated rural development and community development, Department activities emphasized popular participation in the development process and assistance in Government decentralization and local administration. Activities assisted efforts aimed at enhancing women's role in development and community self-help with emphasis on training, on translating learned skills into productive activities and on developing local initiative.

B. Statistics

Overview

17. Efforts have been made to build strong statistical organizations in Africa. However this objective has been often difficult to attain, and statistical offices generally operate with inadequate human and financial resources. Specifically the weakness in the institutional capability to organize and execute population censuses is still a persistent problem in numerous countries. Data processing continues to be a critical issue. Although some advancements have been achieved through the provision of better data processing equipment and software packages, the problem persists. External assistance therefore plays an important part in strengthening the statistical efforts of African countries.

18. The Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) provides substantive support to the technical co-operation projects for which the Department for Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) is responsible. For projects in Africa, the Statistical Office works closely with the Statistics Division of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

Country Projects

19. As increasing demands are made for reliable statistics for development planning, countries have sought ways to improve their capability to provide such data. They have requested assistance generally to strengthen their statistical services, and specifically in such specialized areas as national accounts, trade statistics, population and housing statistics, civil registration, household surveys, social indicators, industrial statistics, price statistics, data processing and computerized data bases and development of statistics on women and special population groups such as disabled persons. Country projects may deal with one aspect or many, with elements of assistance including expert services, associate experts and volunteers, in-service training of staff, fellowships for study abroad, and assistance in determining specifications of suitable types of equipment needed for implementing the projects, the procurement of such supplies and equipment, including computer hardware and software.

20. In December, 1987, as indicated in Table 1, there were 81 statistical projects in operation in 42 African countries. The projects employed 51 experts in various fields of statistics and data processing. During the period 1986-1987, fellowships were awarded to 107 individuals for study abroad of varied durations. These fellowships represent provision for training in country projects and are in addition to the training activities in statistics mentioned later.

21. During 1987, in the field of demographic and social statistics, 52 projects were executed, 39 of which were related to population and housing censuses, nine to civil registration and four to the conduct of demographic surveys. Twenty African countries namely: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland and Tanzania, received technical assistance in various forms for undertaking population and housing censuses. Of these, Algeria, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia and Swaziland carried out their census enumeration during the reporting period. Several other countries have requested assistance in conducting censuses during the next few years. Technical assistance for civil registration was provided during the period under review to Burundi, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania. Assistance relating to demographic surveys was provided to Benin, Ethiopia, Morocco and Rwanda. Special ad hoc assistance was also provided to Zambia to develop a comprehensive statistical data base on women.

22. Requests for assistance in data processing exclusively directed towards development of data processing capabilities, as well as in conjunction with population census and statistical organization projects, continue to increase as countries realize the benefits available from applying computer technology to processing and compiling statistical data. The trend continued in smaller African countries towards the acquisition of mini- and micro-computers. Computer components were included in projects in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and Zaire. There are 27 projects in Africa which include statistical data processing activities and a total of 11 consultants and experts in the field of data processing attached to these projects.

23. The following countries received assistance during 1987 in respect of statistical organization and national accounts: Angola, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Malawi, Mali, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Zaire and Zimbabwe, as well as the project for establishing a statistical unit in the United Nations Institute for Namibia located in Zambia. However, some countries with a growing national capability were phasing out the external technical assistance. Some projects are particularly designed for training nationals. Often a project related to a statistical organization encompasses the activities related to several branches of statistics, such as national accounts, economic statistics, industrial statistics, statistical training, data processing as well as demographic and social statistics.

Global Activities

24. Global or interregional programmes providing assistance to African statistical activities consist of (i) the services provided through interregional advisers, (ii) the National Household Survey Capability Programme, (iii) the Software and Support for Population Data Processing projects, (iv) the On-the-job Statistical Training Project under programmes relating to technical co-operation among developing countries, (v) the training courses for statisticians conducted by the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) under double financing, and (vi) interregional workshops held when funds were available.

25. Currently, there are two interregional advisers, one in computer methods and the other in demographic and social statistics, who are based at Headquarters and provide advisory services at the invitation of countries. Several African countries received substantive support through them. In addition, Headquarters-based technical advisers and other Statistical Office staff also provided support to the country projects.

26. The National Household Survey Capability Programme is a major technical co-operation effort in statistics at the global level. Co-sponsored by the United Nations, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank and supported by UNFPA, the programme helps interested developing countries build up the infrastructure and requisite skills to undertake integrated household survey programmes on a continuing basis for obtaining the statistical data needed for their development plans, policies and administration. The regional counterpart of this project in Africa is the African Household Survey Capability Programme. As of 1987, twelve countries of Africa have started implementing the Programme with the assistance of multilateral and bilateral donor agencies. Several others are expected to joint in the near future.

27. The Software and Support for Population Data Processing Project, which is entirely supported by UNFPA, provides computer software packages for processing population data. The software includes data edit and summary cross-tabulation, demographic analysis and population projections. Most of the software is for use with micro-computers. The project has supplied 239 software packages to 64 institutions in 31 African countries since 1984. Staff from many countries have been trained to use the software on-site in their home country, at regional workshops or at UN Headquarters. The project has participated in or conducted 11 training workshops in Africa since 1983.

28. The On-the-job Statistical Training Programme is designed to train young and inexperienced professionals of the national statistical office of one developing country in another developing country suitably chosen. This on-the-job training included such areas of statistics as census data processing, census organization, cartography and civil registration. Countries participating in the programme as host countries were Algeria, Egypt, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Ghana, Sudan and United Republic of Cameroon. Countries benefitting from the project were Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Liberia, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Swaziland. Fellowships have also been provided to nationals from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda to participate in a Workshop on Statistical Development in the Least Developed and Island Developing Countries held in Ethiopia in 1986. Candidates from Ethiopia, Ghana, Sudan, Swaziland and Tanzania also participated in the Workshop on National Accounts held in Mexico City in 1986.

29. Training manuals for the development of statistics and indicators on women in development were published in 1987 3/ following subregional training seminars organized in 1985 in Zambia and Cape Verde.

3/ Training Users and Producers in Compiling Statistics and Indicators on Women in Development - Syllabus and related materials from the subregional seminar held in Harare, 29 April to 7 May 1985, Studies in Methods, Series F, No.45 United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.87.XVII.45, also available in Arabic, French, Russian and Spanish), and Compilando indicadores sociais sobre a situacao das mulheres empaises de expressao portugesa (unoffical United Nations Publication, DTCD, New York).

30. During the period under review four statistical training courses were conducted at the Agricultural Institute in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, USSR, two each in economic statistics and collection and processing of statistical data. Participants from Africa who attended the course on economic statistics were two each from Central African Republic, Nigeria, Madagascar, Somalia and Sudan and one each from Chad, Burkina Faso, Congo, Guinea and Tanzania. Participants in the course on the collection and processing of statistical data were five from Nigeria, four from Ethiopia, two from Guinea and one each from Mongolia and Sierra Leone.

C. Population

Overview

31. The Population Programs and Projects Branch in the Development Administration Division of DTCD has continued its assistance to African countries in demographic and population training, analysis of demographic data and studies of population and development factors necessary for formulation and implementation of population policies and the integration of population in national development planning. Its technical co-operation efforts have continued to focus on strengthening national institutions and capabilities for countries to attain self-reliance in these areas.

Country Projects

32. During the period 1986-1987, as shown in Table 3, DTCD executed 63 country population projects in 34 countries and nine interregional projects on training and demographic analysis for African participants. The analysis of population data constitued the largest number of projects supported in these countries during the period. The number of resident advisers provided to assist in project implementation decreased from 28 in 1984-1985 to 19 in the 1986-1987 period. The services of a number of short-term consultants were also used. About 30 missions were undertaken by DTCD population and demographic advisers in African countries for project formulation, review and evaluation, basic needs assessment for population assistance sponsored by UNFPA, and training workshops and seminars.

Intercountry Projects

33. There was substantial increase in the population study awards made to African Nationals at UN interregional and non-UN centres during the period January 1986 to September 1987 as compared to the same period in 1984-1985. About 188 study awards were made to nationals from 32 African countries, 78 were for study at the United Nations interregional centres and 110 at non-UN institutions. DTCD has continued to collaborate with ECA in providing assistance to the African countries in their population programmes and projects. In this regard, special mention should be made of DTCD and ECA co-llaboration in the census training programme in sub-Saharan Africa.

Training in Demography and Population

34. In 1986-1987, the national demographic and population training and research facilities were further strengthened to integrate demography courses as major subjects in existing degree programs in national institutions and to undertake research in areas of national interest for development planning. It also provided post-graduate degree programmes to graduate employees of government and other national agencies. The main thrust was to train high level personnel for conducting population data collection,

analysis and studies of interrelationships between demographic factors and development programmes. The national demographic training and research projects supported by DTCD increased from 20 in 1984-1985 to 23 during the 1986-1987 period with a complement of ten senior resident advisers. There was also significant increase in fellowships for advanced training for nationals of the countries to ensure adequate supply of qualified national personnel to run these institutions. During the period, new or reformulated demographic training and research projects including fellowships were being implemented in Algeria, Ethiopia, Malawi, Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, Mozambique, Sudan, Tunisia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Demographic Evaluation and Analysis, Population Projections, Dissemination and Utilization of Population Data

35. During the period, increased use was made of computer software in the analysis of census data and the preparation of population projections. The dissemination of census results through national seminars and workshops was made an integral part of the census analysis programme. DTCD provided assistance for 24 projects in 19 countries. There was significant improvement in the capacity of Government to execute their own projects as more countries have relied on their own personnel to undertake these tasks with limited advisory services from the United Nations.

36. The results of demographic analysis and population projections have been produced speedily in Botswana, Egypt, Togo and Zimbabwe through the use of computer software. The computer software packages assembled by DTCD were extensively used for evaluation of demographic data, estimation of fertility and mortality levels, construction of life tables and computation of population projections.

37. The projects also provided on-the-job training to many nationals through their full participation in the census analysis, preparation of analytical reports and the dissemination seminars. These computer programmes facilitated the speedy completion of analysis and preparation of analytical reports as soon as tabulation was completed. The Department has prepared a special publication entitled: "Uses of Census Data for Demographic Research and Development Planning in Africa: Aspects of Technical Co-operation", which examined the population census in Africa as a major source of information for development planning and research. It also provides useful guidelines to improve the analysis and the use of population census data for development planning, through the use of software and organization of post-census seminars and workshops. In 1986-1987, DTCD further increased the capacity of African countries to evaluate and analyse demographic data through the use of computer software programs. During the period, the UNFPA funded and DTCD executed project "Software and Support for Population Data Processing and Analysis in Developing Countries", 4/ assembled various computer software packages for demographic analysis and population projection. They have also been in demand for demographic research and population studies of the training projects. These software programmes have been delivered to many African countries. Nationals of some African countries have also participated in international training workshops on software packages and population projection.

4/ United Nations (1986) Uses of Census Data for Demographic Research and Development Planning in Africa: Aspects of Technical Co-operation ST/TCD/SER.E/3.

38. The packages which have been developed deal with evaluation and estimation of demographic data, fertility and mortality analysis and population projections and modelling. These are:

1. Computer Programs for Demographic Analysis - mainframe version was developed by the US Bureau of the Census (BUCEN-CPDA) and micro version by Westinghouse in FORTRAN.

2. Computer Programs for Demographic Estimation - first developed by the US National Academy of Sciences (NAS-CPDE) and later adapted by DTCD based on techniques from Manual X.

3. Software Package for Mortality Measurement (UN-MORTPAX) - mainframe version developed by the UN Population Division and micro version by UNDTCD and Population Division.

4. Fertility Analysis Package (EASWLSPOP) - in micro version only, developed by East West Population Institute, written in Turbo-PASCAL.

5. Population Projection (RAPID) - developed by Future's Group, Washington D.C., in micro version only and written in BASIC.

6. United Nations Population Projection (UNPROS) - developed by the Population Division, United Nations in mainframe version only and written in FORTRAN.

Population Policy and Development Planning

39. DTCD continued its support for projects in the relationship between population and development planning in the areas of demographic and socio-economic studies, with emphasis on the relationships between demographic phenomena (fertility, mortality and migration levels and trends) and socio-economic and cultural factors; the incorporation of demographic factors in development planning and the strengthening of national institutions and, especially, the establishment of population units or centres for population policy formulation and development planning. During the 1986-1987 period, 16 country projects were operational: one each in Africa, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, People's Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Tunisia; and two each in Morocco and Senegal. DTCD provided seven advisers and several short-term consultants to help the Governments implement these projects.

40. In Burundi and People's Republic of Congo, DTCD assisted the Government in establishing a Central Unit of Population Studies for Development Planning. In Mauritania, DTCD has continued to assist in operating the Centre for Demographic and Social Studies which is designed to carry out demographic studies for development planning and population policy formulation. In Rwanda, DTCD assistance strengthened the National Population Office to undertake research studies and training programmes aimed at providing input for the formulation and implementation of population policies and the integration of demographic factors in development planning; this office is also the technical secretariat of the National Commission of Population, whose function is to assist the Government in taking population changes into account in development planning and in the formulation and evaluation of population policies; a second project is for support to a study on the interaction between population changes and regional and physical planning. In Burkina Faso the project is aimed at establishing a data bank comprising demographic and socio-economic data: Studies on the interaction between population

changes and development factors and of cultural and traditional aspects of fertility, mortality and migration have been completed. In Morocco, the Centre for Demographic Research focuses on studies on the interaction between population variables and development factors and the formulation of population policy; the Maternal Child Health and Family Planning Services have been strengthened with DTCD assistance in providing the service of an adviser in population and development. In Botswana, DTCD has assisted in the establishment of a Demographic Unit which has focused on analytical studies of population factors and their interaction with social economic variables for development planning.

41. In addition to strengthening institutional systems for population policy formulation and undertaking research on population and development, DTCD has also assisted in providing the countries with appropriate methodologies for integrating population factors and development planning. One of the new approaches is population development, model-building and use of models for research and training, including international workshops on economic and development modelling. In this connection, DTCD, has recently prepared a publication "Simulation Model on Population and Development (Game for Training)." 5/ The publication will be distributed to the African countries for use in training on population and development modelling.

CONCLUSION

42. The intent of this paper is to provide a brief summary and overview of the work carried out in the African region by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in the fields of development planning, statistics and population during the period 1986-1987. In the context of the UNPAAERD and in accord with the wishes and requests of the Governments concerned, the Department has sought to strengthen individual and collective self-reliance in these important sectors.

43. The Department looks forward to continued close co-operation with the Governments of the region and seeks to continue to increase its flexibility and responsiveness so as to better meet their needs.

5/ United Nations (1987) Simulation Model on Population and Development (Game for Training) DTCD/GLO/76/P35.

Table 1: Development Planning Projects of DTCD in Operation

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity
Algeria	ALG/86/003	Planification/Gestion
Angola	ANG/82/W02	Women Integration in Old and Beng
Benin	BEN/83/010	Assistance a la Planification
	BEN/83/013	Suivi de la Table Ronde
	BEN/86/S71	Suivi Table Ronde
Botswana	BOT/85/007	Assist. Ministry Finance and Deve
Burkina Faso	BKF/85/X03	Belg.Assex - Cartography
	BKF/84/X02	Neth. Assex - Regional Planning
	BKF/82/010	Assit. Planif. Gen.& Proj. Invest
Burundi	BDI/85/007	Planif. Regionale & Amenag. Terri
Central African Republic	CAF/83/006	Development Communautaire
	CAF/86/008	Auto-Developpement Villageois
Comoros	COI/85/009	Planif. Developpement Economique
	COI/86/005	Assist. Renegotiation Dette Publ
Equatorial Guinea	EQG/82/001	Assist. Ministerio Planif. & Des
	EQG/87/001	Fortalec. Proceso Planif. y Proy
Gambia	GAM/82/005	Strengthening of Economic Planni
	GAM/84/X01	Neth Assex - Human Res. Planning
Guinea	GUI/78/007	Formation et Renforc. Services P
	GUI/86/010	Prep. & Coord. Proj. Dev. Partic
	GUI/84/007	Assistance Technique Au Gouverna
Guinea Bissau	GBS/86/001	Dev. Rural Integre Iles Bijagos
	GBS/86/014	Assistance a la Planification
	GBS/85/C01	Renforc. Reseau Infrastr. Iles B
	GBS/85/C02	Infrastr. Solaires Iles Bijagos
	GBS/82/009	Assistance a la Planification
Liberia	LIR/87/006	Self-Help Village Dev.-East Libe
	LIR/84/W01	Self-Help Village - Women Progra
Madagascar	MAG/82/001	Assist. Establissement Inst. de
Malawi	MLW/86/004	Assist. to Development Planning
Mali	MLI/82/002	Assistance a la Planification
	MLI/85/016	Renforc. Structures Planificatio
Mauritania	MAU/82/001	Centre Nat'l D'Orthopedie
Mauritius	MAR/79/006	Assist. Econ. Planning Unit-Phas
Mozambique	MOZ/86/013	Economic Planning Support
	MOZ/86/019	Support to the Ministry Finance
Niger	NER/85/002	Assistance a la Planification
	NER/84/002	Neth Assex-Gestion Econ. & Finan

in Africa in 1986-1987

	Total Budget	1987 Budget
	23,242	0
	187,213	187,213
	1,386,540	1,287,480
	132,500	132,500
	177,730	177,730
lopment	60,052	60,052
	22,006	22,006
	47,285	47,285
ss.	1,365,461	1,484,370
oir	580,747	515,380
	3,900	3,900
	211,500	211,500
	281,255	180,825
que	10,000	10,000
roll.	184,323	184,323
tos	1,302,770	402,614
	328,136	310,136
	8,187	8,187
n	65,776	65,776
atif	399,000	181,200
nt	1,148,242	1,101,052
	733,437	456,892
	226,476	165,568
jago	151,555	103,520
	121,117	58,537
	89,330	89,330
ia	745,000	600,000
e	225,406	199,133
lanif	975,227	423,564
	104,118	60,033
	779,722	779,722
	259,681	259,681
	131,825	131,825
II	60,500	60,500
	393,896	340,677
	392,610	359,886
	1,535,824	845,689
	278,077	278,077

/...

Table 1: Development Planning Projects of DTCD in Operati

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity
Nigeria	NIR/82/002	Development Planning
Regional	RAF/83/030	Renfor. Secretariat Cills
Africa	RAF/86/R01	Strength. Institut. & Managm. Cap
	RAF/81/059	Support Institutionnel A L'OMVS
	RAF/86/015	Asst. Al'Eval. Et Au Ren
	RAF/86/S29	National Technical Coop. Assess
	RAF/87/036	Evaluation & Concertation OMVS
Rwanda	RWA/77/009	National Projects Office
	RWA/78/007	Planning
Sao Tome	STP/87/003	Prevision, Prep., Suivi Pol. Ma
Senegal	SEN/84/X01	Meth Assex - Regional Planning
	SEN/83/X03	Meth Assex - Planification Gen
	SEN/82/023	Planification
	SEN/85/X0[illegible]	Ital Assex - Planification Gene
	SEN/86/001	Assist. Comite National Planifi
Sierra Leone	SIL/85/006	Assist. Public Investm. & Impl
Swaziland	SWA/81/001	Chief Economic Planning Off. (C
	SWA/8[illegible]/001	Prep. Assist. Woman in Develop
	SWA/88/009	Dev. of Income Geneting Skills-
Togo	TOG/84/010	Assist. a la Planification Regi
United Republic of Tanzania	URT/81/001	Dodoma Regional Integrated Dev.
	URT/84/001	Strength. Rural Dev. Plan at Re
Zaire	ZAI/79/S01	Ameliorat. Conditions Vie & PAE
	ZAI/86/001	Assistance a la Planification
Zimbabwe	ZIM/83/010	Strength. Capac. Min. Finance &
	ZIM/86/015	Assist. in Development Planning

n in Africa in 1966-1967 (Cont'd)

	Total Budget	1967 Budget
	23,000	23,000
	63,425	63,425
city	173,000	173,000
	145,728	145,728
	95,147	95,147
ant	151,865	151,865
	393,700	393,700
	170,653	170,653
	186,000	119,000
roecon.	303,460	213,390
	58,681	48,868
nle	6,015	6,015
	541,700	541,700
nle	38,029	38,029
	141,900	141,900
ent.	446,065	267,745
AS)	15,000	15,000
nt	184,200	172,200
oman	700	700
nale	28,989	28,989
Plan	94,034	94,034
. Level	355,798	327,798
TAF	2,535	2,535
	269,600	269,600
Econ.	3,000	3,000
	624,000	325,000

Table 2: Statistical projects of DTCD in operation in Africa in December 1987

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budge	1987 Budget
Angola	ANG/84/001	Estab. national accounts system in Angola	689,230	338,796
Benin	BEN/72/P02	Population Census	1,346,080	7,653
	BEN/79/P01	Demographic Sampling	225,658	9,655
Burkina Faso	BKF/83/P02	Population Census	1,016,354	258,646
Burundi	BDI/78/P02	Civil registration	523,295	4,375
Central African Republic	CAF/85/P03	Population Census	803,715	318,023
Rep. of Cameroon	CMR/85/P02	Pop. & Housing Census	306,180	9,000
Cape Verde	CVI/83/008	Strengthening of statistics	489,216	112,775
	CVI/85/X01	Finish Asso. Expert	137,387	32,017
Comoros	COI/84/003	Formation en Statistique et Etudes du Developpement	201,247	28,800
Congo	PRC/82/P01	Population and housing census	104,031	4,620
	PRC/87/X01	Population & housing census	18,734	18,734
Chad	CHD/85/P02	STR. the Tech. Coon. of Dept. of Econ. Studies	69,773	54,174
Djibouti	DJI/87/P03	Fellowship in applied Formatics	23,500	13,500
Equatorial Guinea	EQG/80/P02	Population Census	99,215	99,125
	EQG/80/P01	Population Census	860,301	35,159
	EQG/80/002	Reformacion del Sistema	849,382	64,990
	EQG/87/002	Consolidation of Econ. Stats & national Accounts	833,200	256,400
Ethiopia	ETH/86/004	Strengthening the national account Stat Servc.	31,500	31,500
	ETH/87/P06	Pre project activities for Dumogr./family & fertility surveys	29,000	29,000
Gambia	GAM/80/P01	Population Census	289,022	33,031
Ghana	GHA/78/P01	Population Census	946,432	53,091
	GHA/83/002	Terminal support to Cen.Bureau of Statistics	801,635	4,579
Guinea	GUI/77/P01	Population Census	1,523,563	144,695
	GUI/78/010	National Information Centre	2,005,679	212,961
Guinea-Bissau	GBS/85/004	Assistance in Stat.	650,200	175,033
Kenya	KEN/87/P14	POP Census Finnish Cont.	67,110	67,110
	KEN/85/P01	Cons. Support to C. Reg. Act.	128,359	12,017
	KEN/87/P13	Population Census	584,164	82,390
Lesotho	LES/84/P02	Pop. Census and Post Census Data Analysis	380,670	162,090
	LES/84/005	Lesotho NHSCP	161,175	79,305
Madagascar	MAG/87/P03	Pop. and Housing Census	396,500	57,700
Mauritius	MAR/82/P01	Population Census	47,450	22,045
	MAR/85/P02	Population Census	648,679	307,095
Malawi	MLW/83/X01	Ass. Exp. index no.& Industrial Stat.	122,198	122,198
	MLW/83/X04	Str. Nat. Stat. Office	83,507	83,507
	MLW/81/003	Statistical development	1,849,577	265,582
	MLW/84/P02	Pop.Census & Post Census Data Analysis	501,013	217,136

/...

Table 2: Statistical projects of DTCD in operation in Africa in December 1987 (Cont'd)

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget	1987 Budget
Mali	MLI/82/015	Household surveys	1,361,583	3,600
	MLI/85/P01	Pop. & Housing Census	343,730	202,052
	MLI/85/X01	Population Census	100,000	100,000
	MLI/86/010	Appuie au Systeme stat.	1,260,860	497,830
	MLI/86/011	Population Census	463,056	424,999
Mauritania	MAU/85/P02	Population Census	648,679	307,095
Morocco	MOR/83/P01	NHSCP	202,443	87,252
	MOR/83/X01	NHSCP TRUST FUND	78,748	26,280
	MOR/87/P01	Str.C. Reg. System & Dev. of D. P. System	228,950	104,100
	MOR/87/P06	Nat. Demo. Survey	148,000	92,000
Mozambique	MOZ/88/P01	1990 Population Census	229,300	-
Namibia	NAM/79/T26	Statistical Unit	261,488	59,335
Nigeria	NIR/85/P02	Estab.Nat.C. Req.& Vital Stat. System	142,188	92,300
Niger	NER/86/P01	Population Census	865,009	321,515
	NER/80/P02	Civil registration	43,134	6,700
	NER/86/007	Population Census	63,000	20,000
Reg. Africa	RAF/86/P12	Program Dev. Mission	5,000	5,000
	RAF/87/P03	Inter.Census Training Prog. in Sub-Sahara Africa	1,346,000	200,500
Rwanda	RWA/85/P03	Follow-up Demo. Survey	144,240	78,587
Senegal	SEN/84/P02	Improvement of C. Reg. System	20,600	20,600
	SEN/85/P01	Population Census	316,002	316,002
Seychelles	SEY/84/004	Stat. Training	54,600	18,180
Sierra Leone	SIL/79/P03	Civil registration	654,801	129,661
	SIL/83/P01	1985 Population Census	1,024,940	257,185
	SIL/85/001	Consolidation of Cen. Stat. Org. Ph.III	1,324,024	389,468
Somalia	SOM/80/P02	Pop. and housing census	554,504	124,994
	SOM/84/P01	Pop. and housing census	633,907	236,192
	SOM/84/X01	Asso. Exp. in Pop. Census	74,831	1,339
	SOM/85/P02	Pop. and housing census	22,877	22,877
	SOM/86/X01	Asso. Exp. in Stats.	35,561	26,808
Sudan	SUD/79/P01	Pop. and housing census	1,665,070	101,629
	SUD/86/P01	Str. Exp. Capabilities of Dept of Stat.	60,000	60,000
	SUD/86/P04	Civil Registration	90,338	68,955
Swaziland	SWA/84/P02	Pop. Census and Post Census Analysis	289,800	93,049
Togo	TOG/79/P01	Population census	949,894	35,113
U.Rep. of Tanzania	URT/85/P04	Pop. and Housing Census	106,512	166,969
	URT/79/P05	Civil registration	412,208	15,120
Zaire	ZAI/83/019	Renforcement statistique	482,356	1,706,717
	ZAI/87/P02	Population census	10,000	10,000
Zambia	ZAM/84/P04	Fellowship Training in Population Studies	144,450	346,526
Zimbabwe	ZIM/80/018	Essential Needs and Training Prog.	569,614	13,170
	ZIM/81/P02	Population census	508,564	50,484
	ZIM/84/025	Zimbabwe NHSCP	202,428	31,903

Table 3: Population Projects of DTCD in operation in Africa in 1986-1987

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget	1987 Budget
Algeria	ALG/84/P01	Provision of Consultant Services	112,900	53,410
Angola	ANG/86/P01	Population Analysis for Development	650,568	375,341
Burundi	BDI/78/P03	Population Research and Training Centre	863,116	99,480
Benin	BEN/83/P02	Creation of a Demographic, Training and Analysis Unit	447,684	211,860
Burkina Faso	BKF/83/P01	Establishment of Population Unit in Ministry of Planning	429,537	46,961
	BKF/83/P02	Population Census	*	*
Botswana	BOT/84/P01	Support to Demographic Unit	361,067	139,199
Central African Republic	CAF/85/P03	Population Census	*	*
Egypt	EGY/84/P01	Population & Housing Census: Analysis	*	*
	EGY/86/P12	Population Policy Analysis in CAPMAS	155,519	102,370
	EGY/86/P14	Streng. the Technical Capacity of CAPMAS	143,640	143,640
Equatorial Guinea	EQG/80/P01	Population Census. Analysis	*	*
Gambia	GAM/80/P01	Population Census	*	*
Ethiopia	ETH/81/P04	Establishment of Demographic Training and Research	427,887	46,722
	ETH/85/P01	Establishment of Population Analysis and Studies Centre	52,850	3,734
	ETH/86/P02	Demog. Training and Research Centre	561,085	228,195
	ETH/86/X02	Associate Expert	92,641	61,841
	ETH/87/P07	Population Analysis and Studies Centre	372,000	83,500
Guinea	GUI/77/P01	Population Census: Analysis	*	*
Côte d'Ivoire	IVC/82/P01	Demographic Training and Research	163,472	18,645
	IVC/86/P01	Demographic Training and Research	99,640	48,500
	IVC/82/P30	Fellowships for Training at Demog. Studies	222,602	75,805
	IVC/86/P30	Fellowships for Training at INSEA	137,811	38,760
Mauritius	MAR/82/P01	Population Census	47,236	22,045
Mauritania	MAU/87/P01	Streng.Technical Capacity of Demog.Centre	432,907	250,400
Mali	MLI/85/P01	Population and Housing Census	*	*
Malawi	MLW/84/P02	Population Census and Post Census Data Analysis	*	*
	MLW/86/X01	Associate Expert	45,826	24,320
	MLW/87/P01	Demog.Training at University of Malawi	369,390	125,093
Morocco	MOR/80/P10	Centre for Demog.Research, Min. of Planning	446,263	146,915
	MOR/83/P01	Demographic Fellowships of MHSCP	202,443	87,252
	MOR/87/P05	Health Information Unit	383,600	239,300
	MOR/87/P08	National Demographic Survey	148,000	92,000
Mozambique	MOZ/83/P07	Population Analysis for Devpt. Planning	366,842	27,729
	MOZ/86/P04	Demographic Training in the University	494,899	130,943
Niger	NER/83/P01	Establishment of a Population Unit	581,479	171,608
	NER/86/P01	Population Census	*	*

(*) See Table 2.

Table 3: Population Projects of DTCD in Operation in Africa in 1986-1987 (Cont'd)

Country	Project Number	Main Field of Activity	Total Budget	1987 Budget
Congo	PRC/82/P01	Population Census: Analysis	*	*
	PRC/87/P01	Population Planning Unit	48,000	48,000
Rwanda	RWA/85/P03	Follow-up Demographic Survey	*	*
	RWA/87/P03	Asstce. to the National Population Office	200,000	82,000
Senegal	SEN/83/P01	Population Unit	277,968	84,682
	SEN/85/P02	Establishment of a Pop. Distr. Policy	199,739	24,874
Somalia	SOM/84/P01	Population and Housing Census	*	*
	SOM/86/P04	Demographic Analysis and Dissemination	72,000	24,000
Sudan	SUD/79/P04	Establishment of Population Centre at University of Gezira	645,275	15,090
	SUD/86/P02	Demographic Analysis	303,050	113,050
	SUD/86/P03	Population Studies Centre, Gezira	217,300	98,300
Swaziland	SWA/84/P03	Demographic Training (Univ.of Swaziland)	226,610	117,962
Togo	TOG/79/P01	Population Census: Analysis	*	*
	TOG/80/P01	Demographic Training and Research	318,569	*
	TOG/85/P04	Demographic Training and Research	136,560	73,821
	TOG/86/P04	Streng.Technical Capability of Div. of Stat.	274,450	147,550
Tunisia	TUN/86/P01	National Institute for Demographic Research and Studies	325,600	166,600
Uganda	UGA/85/P03	Demographic Training at Makarere University	543,695	231,435
Un.Rep.of Tanzania	URT/84/P02	Support to Demographic Training at Univsty.	335,590	92,403
Zaire	ZAI/76/P01	Population Census: Analysis	*	*
	ZAI/86/P01	Asstce. for Training and Research	453,055	230,290
	ZAI/87/P02	Population Census	*	*
Zambia	ZAM/84/P04	Fellowship Training in Population Studies	346,526	144,450
	ZAM/85/P05	Training in Demography	369,861	82,784
Zimbabwe	ZIM/81/P02	Population Census: Analysis	508,564	50,484
	ZIM/83/P07	Training in Demography at Univ. of Zimbabwe	277,954	36,000
Africa Inter-regional	GLO/76/P35	UN/USSR Population Training Course	604,404	160,836
	HUN/87/P01	International Training Workshop on Software Packages	*	*
	INT/83/P56	Asstce. for Development of Software and Demographic Analysis	1,424,003	429,761
	INT/82/T12	UN/USSR Population Training Course	1,655,985	394,621
	INT/85/P07	Cairo Demographic Centre	2,103,306	770,893
	INT/86/P50	Technical Adv. Asstce for Development of Population Policy	199,763	58,050
	POL/86/P02	International Workshop on Population Projection	*	*
	RMI/78/P05	Asstce.to Arab League Population Research	720,300	29,223
	RMI/87/P01	Asstce.to Arab League Pop. Research P.II	420,500	209,000